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this series, just published by Dr. Japetus Steenstrup and Dr. Lütken, treats of the development and structure of the "Molidæ, or Head-fishes," called by them "Klumpfish," or "Moon-fish," the family constituting the two genera *Mola* and *Ranzania*.

The changes which take place in the growth of these fishes are most remarkable, and have led to the establishment of very many (thirteen) nominal genera, besides the two which have a real basis in adult structure. The most persistent of these genera was the diminutive *Molacanthus*, a stage of growth which was naturally and apparently logically taken for an adult fish.

This paper, like all of Dr. Lütken's, is very conscientiously written and admirably illustrated.

We miss, however, the usual "Résumé en français," an important help to those whose knowledge of Danish is casual and incomplete.

D. S. J.

**Fishes of New South Wales.** — The government of New South Wales has lately published a review of trawling operations of H. M. S. "Thetis," conducted along its coast by Frank Farnell.

The record, valuable for economic purposes, is supplemented by a "Scientific Report" on the fishes by Edgar L. Waite. In this report numerous species are enumerated, two of them new to science, with fairly drawn figures by Mr. Waite.

The nomenclature is very antiquated, the author apparently depending almost entirely on *Günther's Catalogue of the Fishes of the British Museum*, the one published volume of Boulenger's masterly catalogue being ignored. There is reason to doubt the accuracy of certain identifications. The new species are as follows: *Histiopterus farnelli*, *Chimæra ogilbyi*; but doubtless others will appear when the material has been more critically studied.

D. S. J.

**Fresh-Water Ostracoda of South America.** — The fresh-water collections made at Montevideo, in the Straits region, and in Chili by the Hamburg Expedition, have been examined for Ostracoda by Dr. W. Vavra<sup>1</sup> of the Prag Museum. He finds but eight species, three of them being well-known cosmopolites, while the remaining five are described as new. The list of Ostracoda known from South America is thereby increased to twenty-six. One species is added to the subgenus *Chlamydotheca*, a group characteristic of the southern

<sup>1</sup> Vavra, W. Süßwasser-Ostracoden, *Hamburg. Magalhaensische Sammelreise*. 26 pp., 5 Abb. Hamburg, 1898.

hemisphere. Species of this genus have been reported from Ceylon and South Australia, from Patagonia, the Falkland Islands, Argentina, Brazil, Venezuela, and from Vera Cruz, Mexico. A single species only has been found in the temperate regions of the northern hemisphere, having been described by Turner in 1892 from Cincinnati as *Cypris herricki*. Dr. Vavra now regards this as identical with *C. speciosa* Dana, described in 1838 from Rio de Janeiro. The genus *Notodromas* also receives an addition from South America in *N. patagonica*. Two of the three species of this genus previously known belong to the South Australian region, and one is cosmopolitan in its distribution. Dr. Vavra's paper thus affords further data for the oft-recurring discussion of the similarity of the southern fauna of the eastern and western hemisphere.

C. A. K.

**New Flagellata from the Rhine.**<sup>1</sup> — Eight new forms are described by Dr. Lauterborn from the Rhine and its adjacent waters. Of especial interest is his *Bicosæca socialis*, a free-swimming colony in which each zooid exhibits a well-defined but rudimentary collar about the single flagellum, a condition which suggests a possible origin for the Choanoflagellata. A colonial Chrysomonad, *Hyalobryon ramosum*, is sessile, differing in this respect from the closely allied *Dinobryon*, which is pelagic in habit. *Hyalobryon* is also peculiar in the method of attachment of the superposed loricae, these being fastened by their basal tips to the outside of the supporting lorica. Lauterborn suggests the possibility that this form may be identical with *Epipyxis socialis*, described by Dr. A. C. Stokes<sup>2</sup> from New Jersey. The absence in this latter description of any reference to the method of attachment of the loricae and to the characteristic growth rings on their distal ends seemed to justify the establishment of a new genus for the species from the Rhine. A new pelagic colonial form, *Chrysosphaerella longispina*, resembles *Synura uvella* in the form of the colony and in the structure of the individual zooids, but differs from the latter in the fact that each zooid bears but a single flagellum, and in addition a pair of long silicious tubes which project considerably beyond the colony. They rise from pedestals shaped like wine-glasses, and resemble somewhat the spines of the heliozoan *Acanthocystis*. As floats they may assist in the pelagic habit.

C. A. K.

<sup>1</sup> Lauterborn, R. Protozoën-Studien. IV. Theil. Flagellata aus dem Gebiete des Oberrheins. *Habilitationschrift Univ. Heidelberg*. 37 pp., 2 Taf. Ludwigshafen am Rhein. 1898.

<sup>2</sup> *Proc. Amer. Phil. Soc.*, vol. xxvii (1890), p. 76.